

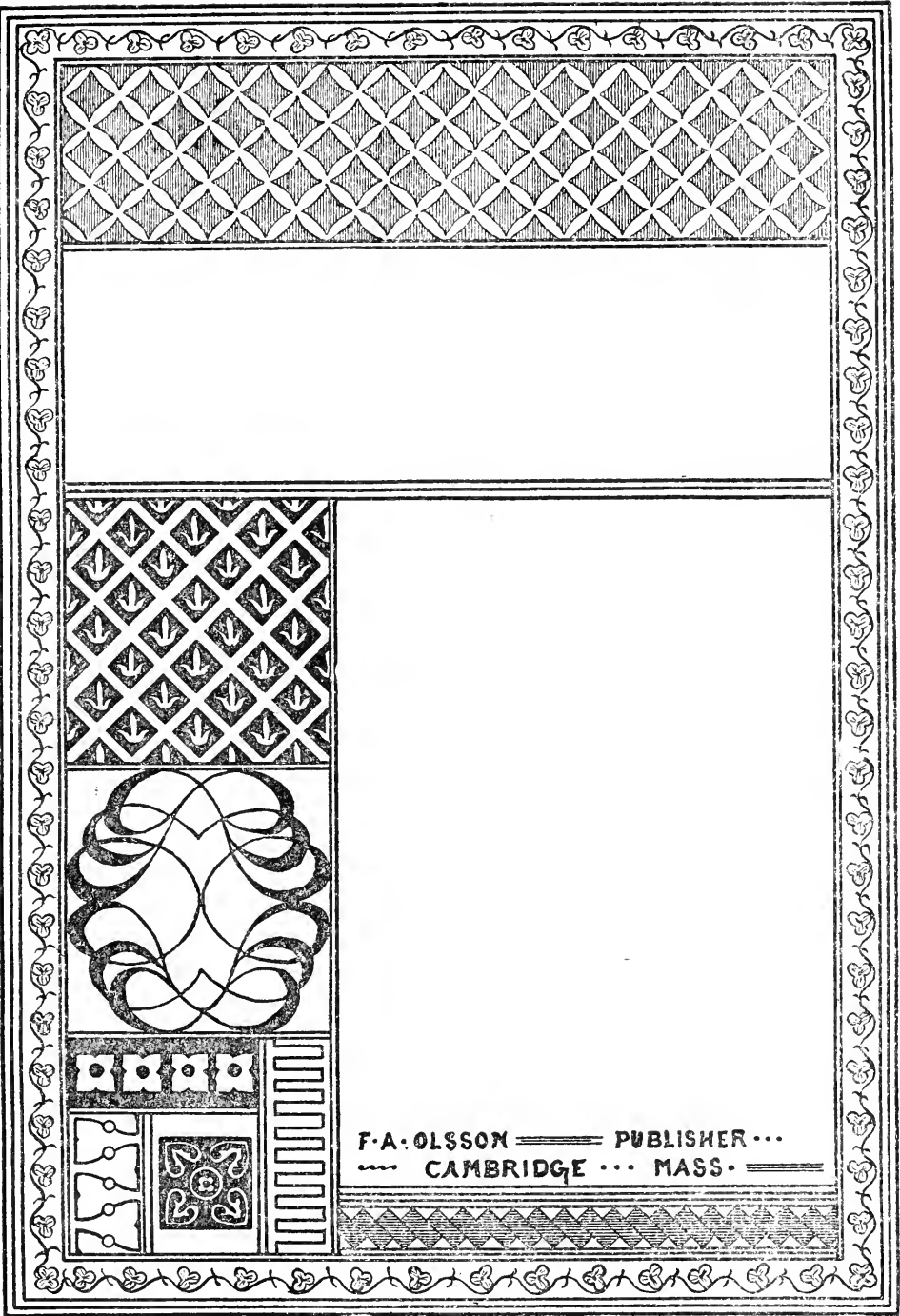
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— CAMBRIDGE ... MASS. ———

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The Harvard Gate.

Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1904.

SOUVENIR GUIDE BOOK

— OF —

HARVARD COLLEGE

— AND ITS —

HISTORICAL VICINITY.

ILLUSTRATED.

Copyright 1895.

F. A. OLSSON, PUBLISHER,

Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

Preface.

The publisher thinks it necessary to prefix a few words of apology and explanation. He has not attempted to give in this short guide book an exhaustive description of everything to be seen ; for this would neither be possible (outside of a large volume) nor practical. But he has attempted to point out the things which he thinks the most interesting to the ordinary visitor, whose time is generally limited, and he has for this reason avoided taking the visitor to such places as the Observatory and Botanic Gardens (See Appendix) which present nothing different from what may be seen in any first class observatory or botanical gardens.

He does not consider the book perfect, by any means ; but hopes in future editions to make such changes and additions that he may finally achieve a comprehensive, yet practical guide book of Harvard, which will not only help the tourist while there, but be of sufficient merit to be preserved as a souvenir.

Introductory Sketch.

Cambridge or New Towne as it was first called, was settled in 1631. Its history is chiefly interesting in connection with Harvard, which was founded in 1636, when the state legislature granted the then large sum of £400 to found a school. The location of this school was not settled however, until 1637 when New Towne was taken as its site and the name New Towne soon after changed to Cambridge in recognition of the English University where many of the colonists had graduated.

In 1638, John Harvard, a young minister, died at Charlestown, and left to the college his entire library of about 300 volumes and about \$4000. In his honor the college was named Harvard.

The first master of the school was one Nathaniel Eaton, who soon showed himself so unfitted for the charge that he was removed and charge given, in 1640, to the Rev. Henry Dunster who was Harvard's first President.

In 1642, the general management of the college was put in the hands of a Board of Overseers and in 1650, the Legislature granted the college a charter, creating a corporate body, who had direct supervision of the college affairs. They were known as the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and

consisted of a President, five Fellows, and a Treasurer. Since then the Legislature has passed many acts concerning the government of the college; but to-day its government is practically the same as in 1650, and consists of the Corporation called "The President and Fellows of Harvard College" and the Board of 32 Overseers. The President and Fellows fill the vacancies in the corporation; but the Overseers are elected by the Alumni of the University. The University has shown a steady growth since its foundation, and at present (1895) there are 337 officers of instruction and 3290 students in all departments of the University.

How to Reach Harvard.

Take any Cambridge car marked Harvard Square. Such cars may be taken from Park, Bowdoin and Scollay Squares, or from the Union Station and on Tremont and Boylston Sts. Arrived at the Square we leave the car and walking back towards Boston about a hundred feet, we come to an old wooden house on the edge of the college grounds. This is the

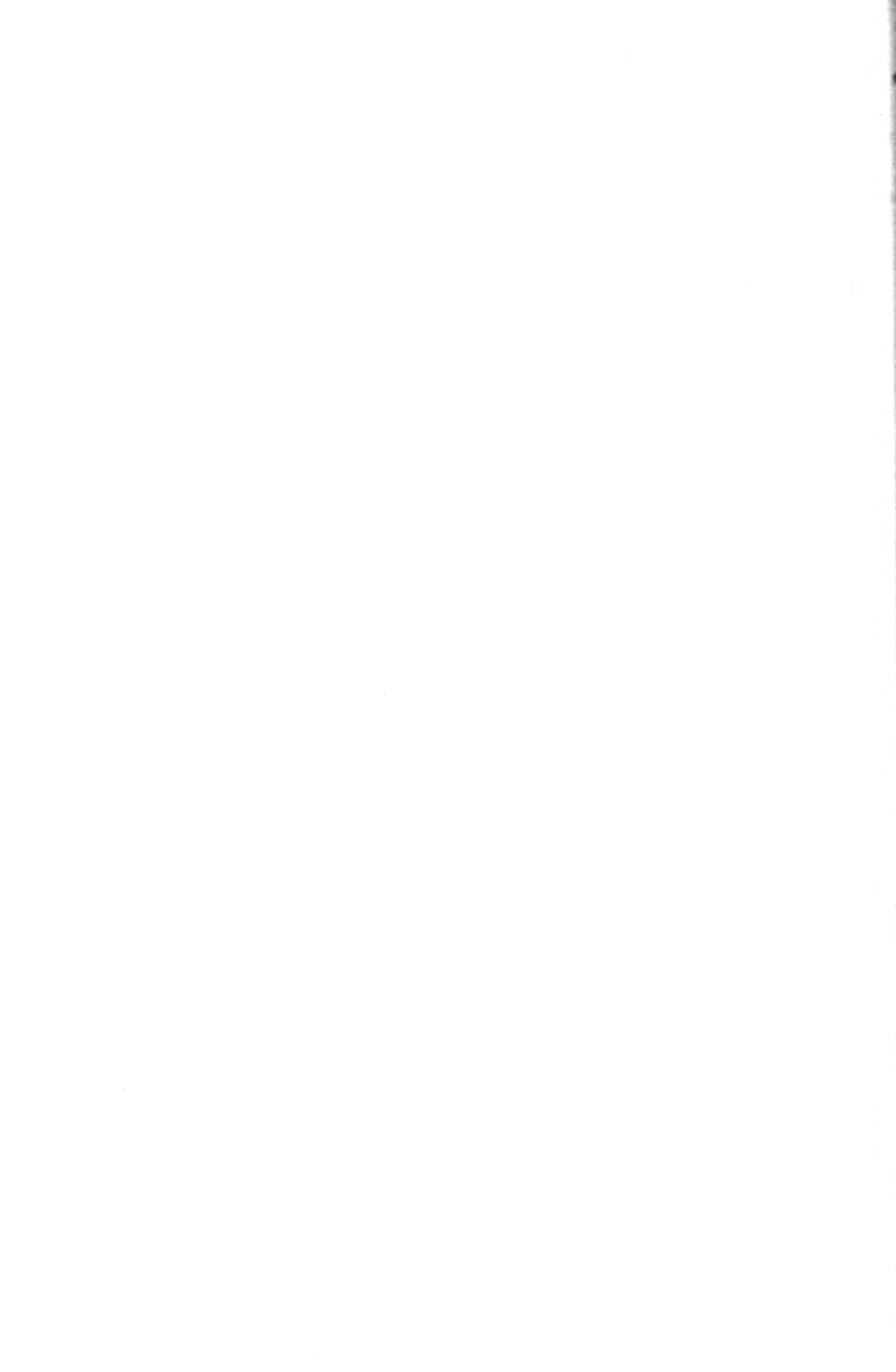
Wadsworth House,

built in 1726 with money furnished by the state. (See picture.) It was built for "the Reverend the President of Harvard College," and was named after President Wadsworth, its first occupant. Here the college presidents lived until 1849, and here too Washington stopped for a few days before he made his headquarters at the Craigie House, better known as Longfellow's house.

Returning towards the Square, and keeping on the college side we come to



Wadsworth House.



Dane Hall,

a plain brick building erected in 1832 for a Law School, the gift of Hon. Nathan Dane and used for such until 1883. At present it is used as a recitation hall and for the store of the Harvard Co-operative Society.

Continuing in the same direction we pass next,

Matthews Hall,

a large brick dormitory somewhat in from the street, and of which we get a rear view. It was built in 1872 at a cost of about \$120,000, the gift of Nathan Matthews of Boston.

Crossing the street diagonally, we come to the

First Parish Church,

a wooden church almost in the Square. This church was built about 1833 by the College in exchange for its old site and adjoining land, which is now a part of the college yard. The former site of the church was about where Dane Hall now is. From 1834 to 1872 the College held its commencement exercises in this church, and it is said that Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered his first poem within its walls.

Beside the church is

The " Old Towne Burying Ground "

in which are buried seven of Harvard's Presidents, Dunster, Chauncey, Leverett, Wadsworth, Holyoke, Willard and Webber; Thomas Shepard, the first minister, Stephen Day and Samuel Green, the first printers, and Andrew Belcher, who first had the right to keep an inn in Cambridge.

West of the burying ground is

Christ Church,

built about 1760. In 1775 the Connecticut troops were quartered here, and made bullets for themselves by melting the organ pipes. Washington is said to have attended service here while at Cambridge. Its chime of bells was the gift of Harvard graduates in 1860, when the church was 100 years old.

Returning to the front of the First Church, we see directly opposite across the street

The Harvard Gate.

Although there are now two gates, this is still referred to as The Gate. (See fronticepiece.) And well it may be considered as the principal one for it stands between the two oldest of Harvard buildings: Massachusetts Hall on the right (as we enter) and Harvard Hall on the left. The gate was built in 1890, the gift of Samuel Johnston of Chicago, and although it has had quite a little adverse criticism, it is in thorough harmony with its surroundings, the first, or which should be the first principle of architecture. Two very fine pictures of this gate have been published; one an etching, the other a large photogravure. Both may be seen at the Art Store of J. F. Olsson & Co., Harvard Square.

As we enter the College Yard we pass on our right

Massachusetts Hall,

the oldest of Harvard's buildings. Built in 1720, it was used as a dormitory until 1870, when it was altered for use as a recitation hall, and its three stories and a half became two.

On the west end of this building (that toward the street) was formerly the College clock, whose location is now shown by a round wooden piece on the wall.

Opposite Massachusetts Hall and on the north side, or left hand as we enter, is

Harvard Hall.

The present building was built in 1765 and replaced the old hall which was destroyed by fire in 1764. An immense amount of lead was used on its roof, and this was turned to very good account shortly after when it was converted into bullets which helped gain the independence of the United States.

In Harvard Hall was located in early days, the "buttery," the library and lecture rooms, and Commencement dinner was held here. The bell on the roof still tolls the rising hour, time of chapel service, and the end and beginning of recitations. Time and time again have mischievous students attempted to silence it by padding or even stealing its tongue, but the ringer whose wits were kept keen by anticipation of such tricks, has generally been up to the emergency, and the bell rung as usual.

Passing on into the yard or quadrangle and turning to our left, we pass (going north) a plain brick structure back of and adjoining Harvard Hall. This is

Hollis Hall,

a dormitory built in 1763 with money supplied by the state, and named for Thomas Hollis of London, one of Harvard's early benefactors. Here has roomed Charles Sumner, Wen-

dell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. H. Prescott, and Edward Everett.

Passing Hollis and turning to the left brings us to a little one story brick building,

Holden Chapel,

the first chapel of Harvard. It was built in 1744, the gift of Mrs. Samuel Holden, who gave in 1741, \$2000 for this purpose. Holden's family gave in all over \$40,000 to Harvard.

At the left of the chapel is the

Class Day Tree,

easily distinguished by the odds and ends of strings which mark where the flowers and wreaths have been fastened for which the Seniors struggle on Class Day.

Retracing our steps to the Yard, and turning to the left, we pass

Stoughton Hall,

a dormitory similar to Hollis. It was built in 1805, mostly with money raised in a lottery. It was named after the old Stoughton Hall which was built in 1700 by Lieutenant Governor Stoughton and afterwards removed. Here has roomed Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Edward Everett Hale, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Caleb Cushing.

Proceeding on our way around the yard we pass next another plain brick building,

Holworthy Hall,

built in 1812, and named after Sir Matthew Holworthy of Eng-

land, who had left the College about \$5000, in 1678. The Hall was built with the proceeds of a lottery sanctioned by act of legislature.

As we come to the end of Holworthy, looking to the left we see

The New Gate,

built in 1891, the gift of G. von L. Meyer of Boston, a Harvard graduate.

The next building in the quadrangle at right angles to Holworthy is

Thayer Hall,

a dormitory built in 1870, the gift of Nathaniel Thayer of Boston in memory of his father, Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, and his brother, John Eliot Thayer. This is an exceptionally unpretentious building, but is roomy and convenient.

The white stone building adjoining is

University Hall,

built in 1815, at a cost of \$65,000. In this building were formerly the chapel and common dining room, which were given up in 1867 and 1842 respectively. Commencement exercises were also at one time held here. At present the building is used for recitation rooms and the offices of the President and Secretary.

South of University Hall is

Weld Hall,

one of the finest of the dormitories belonging to the College.

It was built in 1872, the gift of William F. Weld of Boston, in memory of his brother, Stephen Minot Weld.

Next to Weld Hall at the south end of the Yard is

Gray's Hall,

built by the corporation in 1863 as an investment. It was named after the Gray family, three benefactors of the College.

Passing between Gray's and Weld we come to

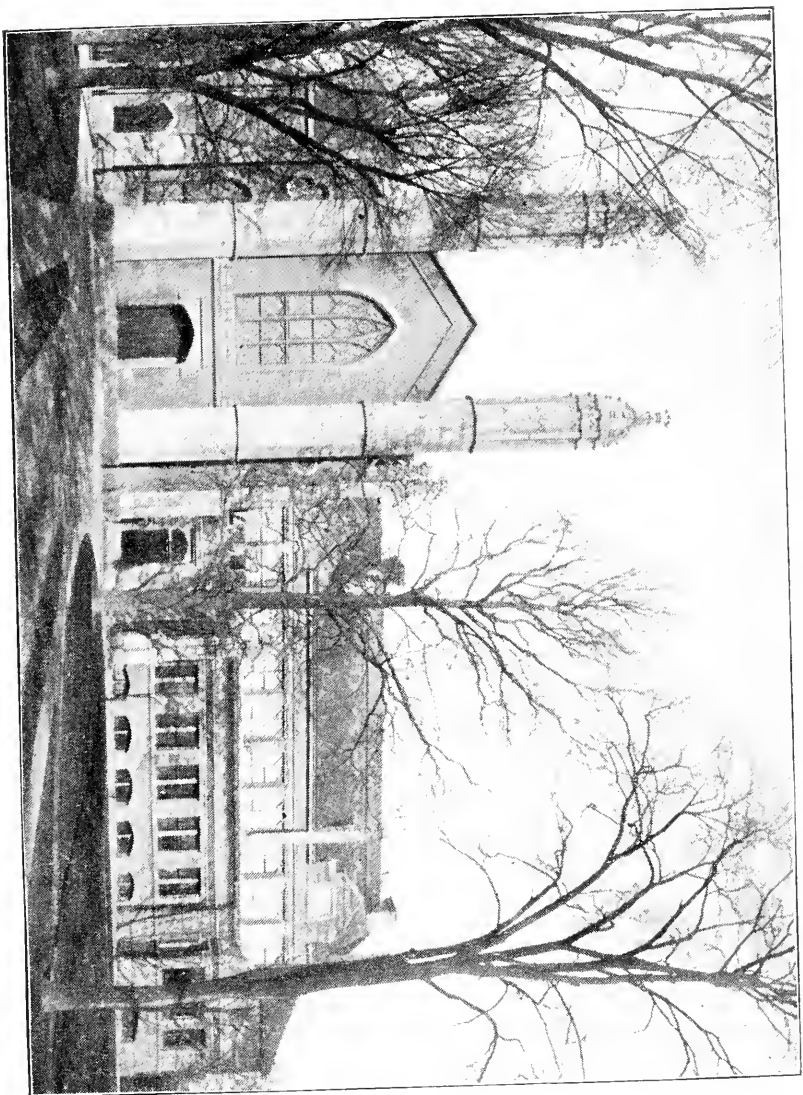
Boylston Hall,

a granite building erected in 1857, with money left by Ward Nicholas Boylston. It is used for chemical laboratories and lecture rooms. As tablets on its rear wall state, Thomas Hooker, Thomas Shepard and the Wigglesworths, formerly lived on the site which the hall occupies.

A few steps east and facing it is

Gore Hall,

the College library, built in 1840 with money given by Hon. Christopher Gore. (See picture.) It is built of Quincy granite, fire-proof, of Gothic architecture, and patterned after King's College Chapel, Cambridge, England. Over the entrance is a gilt cross brought from Louisburg in 1745 by Massachusetts soldiers. The library is open from 9 until 5, and its immense collection of books may be consulted by all persons, whether connected with the University or not. There are minor or departmental libraries, and altogether the University has about 450,000 bound volumes and almost as many pamphlets and maps. These as distributed are



Gore Hall (Library).

Gore Hall,	323,000
Lawrence Scientific School,	3,900
Bussey Institute,	3,500
Observatory Library,	7,700
Herbarium Library,	6,650
Law School,	34,000
Divinity School,	26,000
Medical School,	2,050
Museum of Comparative Zoology,	24,200
Peabody Museum,	1,360
Arnold Arboretum,	5,500
Seven laboratory and 14 class room libraries,	10,520
	<hr/>
	448,380

In the art room (reached by a flight of iron stairs from the delivery room) there is quite a little of interest to the visitor, such as original manuscripts, old autographs, a collection of coins, a death mask of Oliver Cromwell, and many other antiquities.

Back of Gore Hall, and northeast of it is

Sever Hall.

a brick building erected in 1880, a gift of Mrs. A. E. P. Sever, for whom it is named. It contains recitation and lecture rooms, and is by far the finest building the college has for this purpose.

To the west and in front of Sever is

Appleton Chapel,

a sandstone building built in 1858. Its total cost has been about \$68,000, \$50,000 of which was given by the executors

of Samuel Appleton, who left \$200,000 for charitable, scientific and literary purposes, and for whom it was named.

On the north side of Appleton is the

William Hayes Fogg Art Museum,

but just completed (1895). It is the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, who gave \$220,000 for this purpose. It has been harshly criticized from an architectural standpoint, and indeed is not in very good harmony with its surroundings.

Leaving the Yard and crossing the street brings us to

Memorial Hall,

erected in 1874-76, by the graduates of the University. (See picture.) It is by far Harvard's most beautiful building, and contains the memorial transept, the dining hall, and Sanders Theatre, named in honor of Charles Sanders who gave over \$60,000 towards the building. The total length is about 300 feet and the tower is about 200 feet high.

At its west end is the

Statue of John Harvard,

given by Samuel J. Bridge, and erected in 1884. (See picture.) It was designed by D. C. French, and is purely an ideal statue as there is no known likeness of John Harvard in existence. It has on its sides the Harvard seal, and that of Emanuel College, Cambridge, England, John Harvard's alma mater.

Entering Memorial Hall by the southern entrance (that facing the Art Museum) we are immediately in the transept,

in which are the marble tablets bearing the names of students and graduates who died in their country's service. On one large tablet is inscribed :

THIS HALL
COMMEMORATES THE PATRIOTISM
OF THE GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF THIS UNIVERSITY
WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE
UNITED STATES
DURING THE WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION,
AND UPON THESE TABLETS
ARE INSCRIBED THE NAMES OF THOSE AMONG THEM
WHO DIED IN THAT SERVICE.

On the left of the transept as we enter is the dining hall, capable of seating over 700. During term time visitors may see the hall during meal time from the balcony. In the hall are many old portraits, a list of which is given in the Appendix. The entrance to Sanders Theatre is on the right. This seats 1300 people, and is used for the University exercises on Class Day and Commencement, and also for public lectures and concerts. Over the stage in latin is the following translated inscription :—"Here in the wilderness did English exiles in the year after the birth of Christ, the sixteen hundred and thirty-sixth, and the sixth after the foundation of their Colony, believing that wisdom should first of all things be cultivated, by public enactment found a school, and dedicated it to Christ and the Church. Increased by the munificence of John Harvard, again and again assisted by the friends of good learning not only here but abroad, and finally entrusted

to the care of its own children, brought safely through from small beginnings to larger estate by the care and judgment and foresight of Presidents, Fellows, Overseers and Faculty, all liberal arts and public and private virtues it has cultivated, it cultivates still.

“ But they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament ; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever.”

On the right facing the stage is a statue of President Quincy by Story.

Leaving the hall by the north entrance (we entered at the south) and turning to the right we pass up Kirkland street to Divinity Avenue. Going along Divinity Ave. we pass first on the left

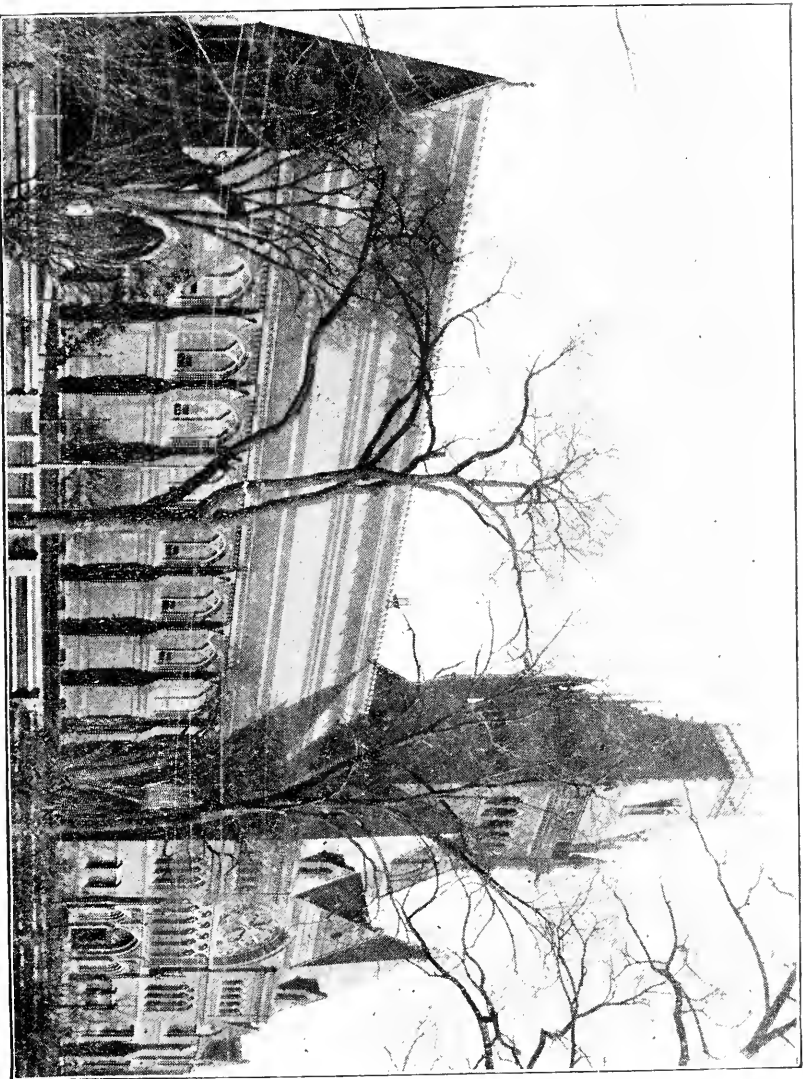
The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology,

which was built in 1877, the gift of George Peabody of London. The purpose of the Museum is the collection of relics of American archaeology and ethnology, although there are in the Museum some collections from China, Japan and the Pacific Islands. The American collections are of course the most complete and interesting, and contain specimens from North and South America. The Museum is open from 9 to 5, week days.

Directly opposite Peabody on the other side of the avenue is

Divinity Hall,

a plain brick building, built in 1826 by the Society for the



Memorial Hall.

Promotion of Theological Education. It contains the chapel and lecture rooms of the Theological department and 37 student rooms.

Beside the hall is the

Divinity School Library,

a small and rather pretty building which contains book stacks and reading room.

Across the street on the same side as Peabody is the

Museum of Comparative Zoology,

built in 1860, and enlarged in 1871 and 1880 with money furnished by the state and by private subscription. It owes its being chiefly to the untiring efforts of Prof. Louis Agassiz, the great naturalist, who interested legislation in its behalf. It contains one of the most valuable and complete zoological collections in existence. The building also contains a great number of lecture rooms, laboratories, and a fire-proof room containing the library.

There is little to interest the visitor in the immense collection of animal life which is similar to that in any Natural History rooms, but one collection in the west end of the building should be missed under no consideration, if one admires the beautiful at all. It is the collection of glass flowers, made by Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka, of Germany, who alone have the secret of doing this beautiful work. They are the gift of Mrs. E. C. Ware and Miss L. M. Ware as a memorial of the late Dr. C. E. Ware of the Class of 1834. The Museum is open week days from 9 until 5 ; and from May to November, Sundays 1 to 5.

Leaving the Museum by the western entrance we come out on to Oxford St. North of the Museum on this street are two new dormitories :

Conant Hall

on the right, the gift of Edwin Conant, Class of 1829, who left about \$100,000, to Harvard in 1891 ; and

Perkins Hall

on the left, the gift of Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins, who gave \$150,000 to build a dormitory in memory of her husband's great-grandfather, Rev. Daniel Perkins, his grandfather, Rev. Richard Perkins, and his brother William Foster Perkins, who were graduates of Harvard. Both were finished in 1894.

Going down Jarvis St. (the street running into Oxford in front of the Museum) we pass between Jarvis Field on the right, which was formerly the only athletic field of Harvard, but is now used for tennis only, and Holmes Field on our left, used for base ball and track athletics.

Half way down the street we come to a prison-like brick building named

The Carey Building,

built for winter practice of the crew, who row in a large tank, the boat being stationary while the water moves. The building was erected in 1890, the gift of H. A. Carey.

Crossing Holmes Field we come first to a large brick building on our left,



Statue of John Harvard.

Jefferson Physical Laboratory,

built in 1884, chiefly the gift of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge. It contains recitation and lecture rooms, several laboratories, and several smaller rooms for special research. The building has arrangements by apartments on separate foundations, to carry on experiments requiring extremely sensitive instruments.

In front of the Jefferson Laboratory is the

Lawrence Scientific School,

built in 1848, the gift of Abbot Lawrence of Boston. The building contains drafting and lecture rooms and the electrical work-shop.

Beside the Scientific School building (to the west) is the

Hemenway Gymnasium,

built in 1879, the gift of Augustus Hemenway of Boston, who has lately given money for its enlargement (1895). When finished it will probably be the finest gymnasium in America. It contains the main hall, fitted up with every modern and conceivable gymnastic apparatus, a running track, bowling alleys, baths of every description, and several thousand lockers.

Leaving the gymnasium and going west a few steps brings us in sight of

Austin Hall,

a building of sandstone almost facing the rear of the Gymnasium. (See picture.) This is the Law School building, built

in 1883, and given by Edwin Austin of Boston in memory of his brother Samuel Austin. It contains the large library, three large lecture rooms, a large comfortable reading room, and the Faculty offices. Between it and the Gymnasium once stood the birthplace of Oliver Wendell Holmes (see picture), which was removed because it obscured the view of a portion of Austin Hall.

Going west to Massachusetts Avenue (the main street) and turning to the right, a few steps bring us to

Walter Hastings Hall,

a rather pretty dormitory, of fancy brick, built in 1890 at a cost of \$243,000, the bequest of Walter Hastings. This is the finest dormitory belonging to the University.

Going directly across the common (opposite Hastings Hall) to a large stone church with a steeple brings us to the

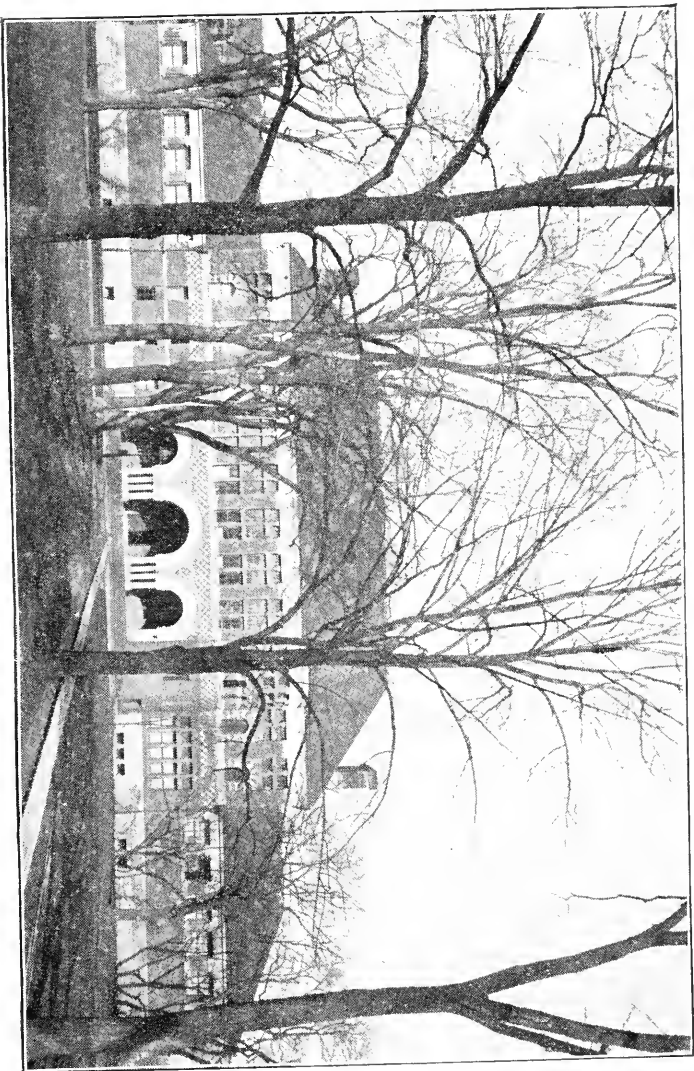
Washington Elm,

an old elm tree in the street, surrounded by an iron fence. (See picture.) Here a stone slab informs us that "Under this Tree Washington First Took Command of the American Army, July 3rd, 1775."

On the corner of Mason and Garden Sts., (the tree is at the junction of these two streets) near the tree is

Radcliffe College,

the successor of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, and perhaps even better known as the "Harvard Annex," as the name Radcliffe was adopted but recently (1894).



Austin Hall (Law School).

It was planned by Mr. Arthur Gilman. It opened in 1879, with 27 students, who, for the most part, found homes in various private families.

The College occupies the old Fay House, which has been, however, greatly altered, improved and enlarged. (See picture.) It offers systematic collegiate instruction for women under the professors and instructors of Harvard University. More than 80 of Harvard's instructors are teachers in Radcliffe.

The courses are identical with those in the University, and the degrees are countersigned by the President of Harvard, as a guarantee that Radcliffe degrees are equivalent to the corresponding degrees given by Harvard.

The Fay House contains recitation rooms, offices, library, quite a large hall, and the various laboratories. The students of Radcliffe have access to the various museums of the University and to its immense library. They are also privileged to take quite a number of the graduate courses of instruction.

In short, a student of Radcliffe is practically a student of Harvard University, and enjoys advantages second to none in this country.

Going west down Mason street to Brattle, and turning to our right we come first to a group of stone buildings, to which the stone church on the corner belongs. They are the buildings of the

Episcopal Theological School,

founded in 1867. The school is indirectly connected with Harvard; that is the students of the school have certain privileges in the University. There are two dormitories, dining room, library, and chapel.

Proceeding down Brattle street past the School, the second house we pass on our right is

Longfellow's House.

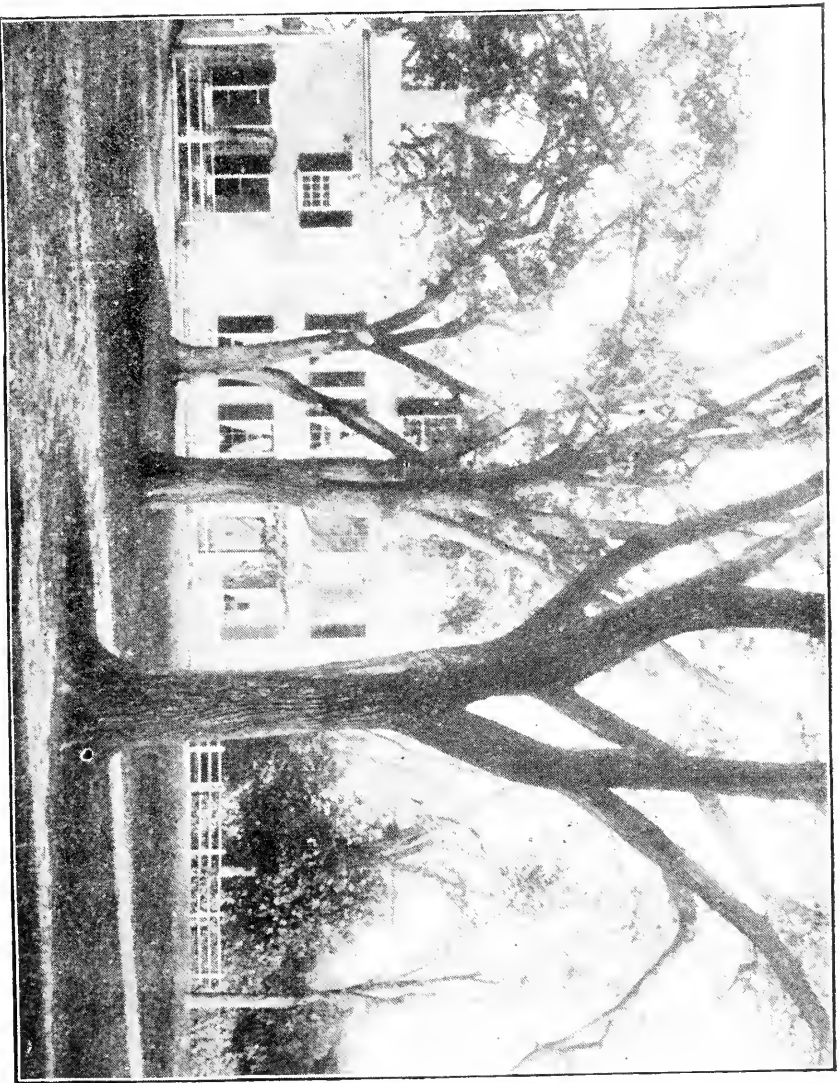
known also as the Craigie House. (See picture.) It is a colonial building, setting back about a hundred feet from the street. It was built in 1759 by one John Vassal, from whom it was taken by the colonial government, as he was a staunch Tory.

During the winter of 1775-76, Washington made the house his headquarters. In 1791 the house was purchased by Andrew Craigie, who was connected with 'the Continental Army. Longfellow first lived here in 1837 when he rented a room of Mrs. Craigie. A few years afterwards he bought the house, and later the land between the house and the river, in order to have always an unobstructed view of the Charles River, which he loved. This land is now known as Longfellow's Park.

Crossing this park to Mt. Auburn St., we now take an electric towards Mt. Auburn (going west), but leave the car at Elmwood Avenue. On the west side of this street very near Mt. Auburn St., is a colonial looking house setting back somewhat from the road. This was the

Home of James Russell Lowell.

"Elmwood," (see picture) as it is called, was built in 1760 by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Oliver, and purchased in 1818 by Rev. Charles Lowell. Here in 1819, James Russell Lowell was born, here he lived, except when abroad as minister to Spain and England, and here he died in 1891.



Holmes House.

Returning to Mt. Auburn street, and continuing our way westwards, a few minutes' walk brings us to the entrance of

Mt. Auburn Cemetery,

founded in 1831. It is truly a great city of the dead, a most beautiful cemetery, and contains the graves of many noted people. Here are buried James Russell Lowell, on Fountain Ave; Longfellow, on Catalpa path, just above Lowell's grave; Rufus Choate, on Walnut Avenue; Charles Sumner, on Arethusa Path; Margaret Fuller, on Pyrola path; Louis Agassiz near by, whose grave is marked by a great rock which was brought from Switzerland; Henry F. Durant, the benefactor of Wellesley, on Osier path; Rev. W. E. Channing, on Greenbrier path; Edward Everett, on Magnolia Ave.; President Joseph Quincy, on Sweetbrier path; President Jared Sparks, Garden Ave.; and a number of others.

From the tower a very fine view of Cambridge and surroundings may be obtained.

We now return to the gate, and leave our visitor, who may take here an electric for Boston or Newton.

Appendix.

We have omitted several departments of the University, two in Cambridge, and five elsewhere.

In Cambridge, on Garden street, are

The Observatory,

a finely equipped institution for astronomical work of all kinds, which was first in the old wooden building on the corner of Quincy street and Massachusetts Ave. (college grounds), and the

Botanic Gardens,

founded in 1805, which contain a fine collection of plant, setc., especially native ones.

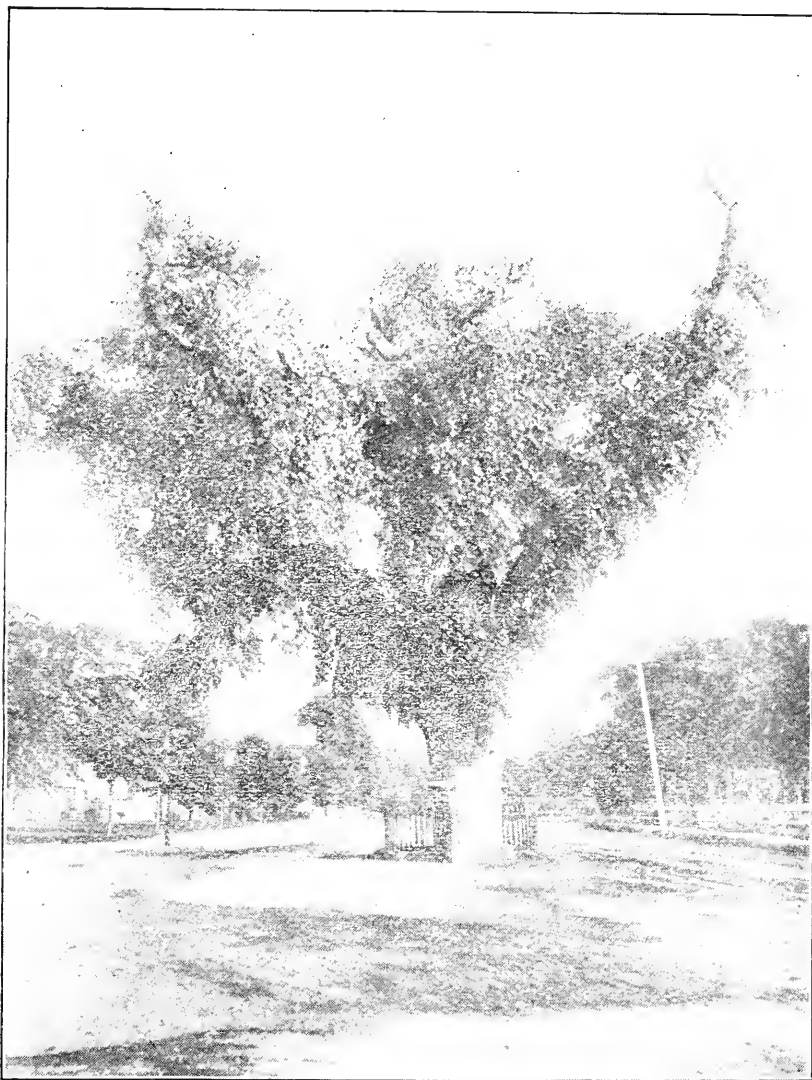
In Boston there is

The Medical School,

established in 1863 (first in Cambridge, and later moved to Boston), on Boylston street, near Copley Square.

The Dental School,

established in 1868, and now occupying a building on North Grove street (West End.)



Washington Elm.

The School of Veterinary Medicine,

established in 1883, with a hospital on Village street, Boston.

The Bussey Institution,

in Jamaica Plain, established in 1870, for instruction in practical agriculture, etc.

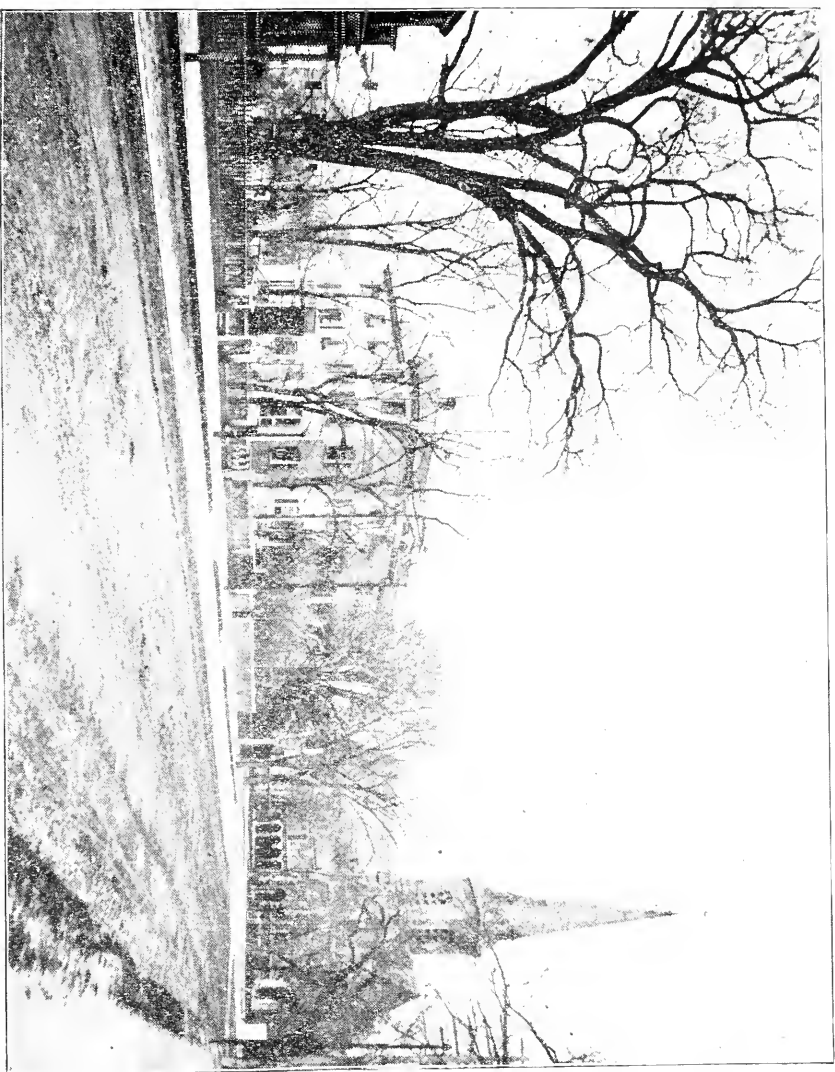
The Arnold Arboretum,

connected with the Bussey Institution, established in 1872, for instruction in tree culture.

Paintings in Memorial Hall.

NAME.	BIRTH AND DEATH.	ARTISTS.
William Ames, D. D.	1576-1633	
Samuel Adams, LL.D.	1722-1803	J. S. Copley.
John Quincy Adams, LL.D.	1767-1848	J. Stuart and T. Sully.
Fisher Ames, LL.D.	1758-1808	G. Stuart.
Nathaniel Appleton, D. D.	1693-1784	J. S. Copley.
Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton	1701-1771	J. S. Copley.
John Adams, LL.D.	1735-1826	J. Trumbull.
John Adams (in court dress)	1735-1826	J. S. Copley.
John Albion Andrew, LL.D.	1818-1867	D. Cobb.
Nicholas Boylston	1716-1771	J. S. Copley.
Mrs. Thomas Boylston	-1774	J. S. Copley.
Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio	1579-1644	Copy from Van Dyck by J. Smybert.
Thomas Boylston	1721-1798	J. S. Copley.

NAME.	BIRTH AND DEATH.	ARTISTS.
Joseph Stevens Buckminster, D.D.	1784-1812	Copy from G. Stuart.
Benjamin Coleman, D.D.	1676-1747	J. Smybert.
Charles Chauncey, D.D.	1599-1672	
Samuel Cooper, D. D.	1725-1783	J. S. Copley
Edward Tyrrel Channing, LL.D.	1791-1856	G. P. A. Healey.
Charles Chauncey	1705-1787	
Samuel Dexter	1726-1810	J. Frothingham.
Samuel Eliot	1739-1820	Copy from G. Stuart by G. P. A. Healey.
Edward Everett, LL.D., D.C.L.	1794-1865	Bass Otis.
Benjamin Franklin, D.C.L.	1706-1790	
Benjamin Franklin, D.C.L.	1706-1790	Copy from D. G. Leslie by Cham- berlyn.
Cornelius Conway Felton, LL.D.	1807-1862	J. Ames.
Henry Flint	1676-1760	
Samuel Gilman, D.D.	1791-1837	A. Fisher.
F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D.	1737-1843	J. H. Haywood.
George Gordan, D.C.L.	1784-1860	C. Harding.
Christopher Gore, LL.D.	1758-1827	J. Trumbull.
James Graham, LL.D.	1790-1842	G. P. A. Healey.
Thomas Hollis	1659-1731	
Thomas Hubbard, A.B.	1702-1773	J. S. Copley.
Edward Holyoke, D.D.	1689-1769	J. S. Copley.
Ezekiel Hersey, M.D.	1708-1770	J. Greenwood.



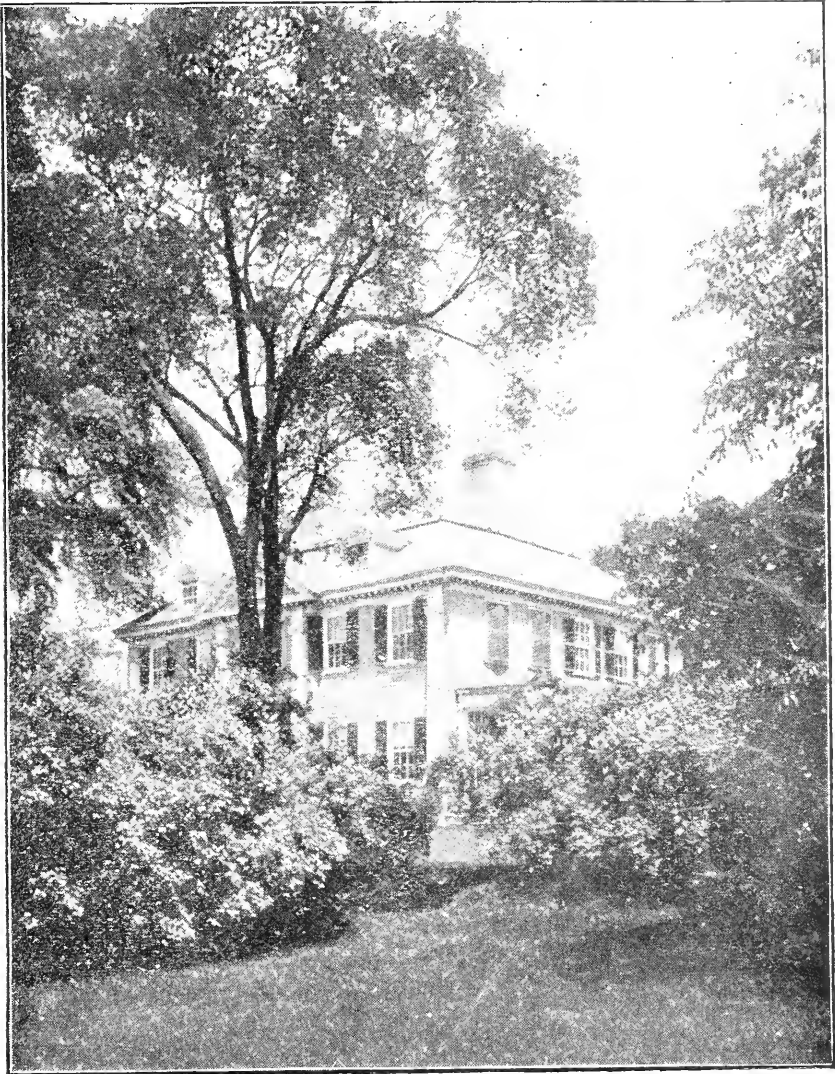
Radcliffe College (Fay House).

NAME.	BIRTH AND DEATH.	ARTISTS.
Thomas Hancock	1703-1764	J. S. Copley.
John Thornton Kirkland, D.D., LL.D.	1770-1840	Copy from G. Stuart by Whit- field.
John Lovell, A.B.	1708-1778	N. Smybert.
John Lowell, LL.D.	1743-1802	
John Lowell, LL.D.	1769-1840	
John Marshall, LL.D.	1755-1835	
John McLean	1761-1823	
Thomas Palmer, A.B.	1743-1820	G. S. Newton.
John Pierce, D.D.	1773-1849	E. Mooney.
Josiah Quincy, LL.D.	1772-1864	W. Page.
Sir Richard Saltonstall	1586-1658	Copy by C.Osgood
John Gaspar Sporzheim, M.D.	1776-1832	A. Fisher.
Joseph Story, LL.D.	1779-1845	G. Stuart.
Col. Robert Gould Shaw	1837-1863	W. Page.
William Stoughton, A.B.	1632-1701	
Joseph Tuckerman, D.D.	1778-1840	F. Alexander.
Samuel Cooper Thacher, D.D.	1785-1818	G. S. Newton.
Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford.)	1753-1814	Copy from Keller- hofer, by W. Page.
George Washington, LL.D.	1732-1799	E. Savage.
George Washington, LL.D.	1732-1799	J. Trumbull.
Bushrod Washington, LL.D.	1759-1829	
Benjamin Wadsworth, D.D.	1669-1737	
John Winthrop	1587-1649	
John Winthrop	1587-1649	Copy from Van Dyck.
Thomas Wrenn Ward	1786-1858	W. Page.

NAME.	BIRTH AND DEATH.	ARTISTS.
Samuel Willard, D.D.	1640-1707	
George Whitefield, D.D.	1714-1770	
James Walker, D.D., LL.D.	1794-1874	W. Hunt.

BUSTS.

Samuel Appleton	1766-1853	H. Greenough.
General William F. Bartlett	1840-1876	D. C. French.
Benjamin Bussey	1758-1842	S. V. Clevenger.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL.D.	1803-1892	D. C. French.
Edw. Everett, LL.D., D.C.L.	1794-1865	S. V. Clevenger.
John Farrar, LL.D.	1780-1853	H. Powers.
Cornelius Conway Felton, LL.D.	1807-1862	H. Dexter.
Christopher Gore, LL.D.	1758-1827	Miss L. Lander.
George Hayward, M.D.	1791-1863	R. S. Greenough.
John Thornton Kirkland, D.D., LL.D.	1770-1840	T. A. Carew.
Col. Charles Russell Lowell	1835-1864	D. C. French.
Henry Wadsworth Longfel- low, LL.D.	1807-1882	T. Brock.
John Parker, Jr.,	1783-1844	H. Powers.
John Pierce, D.D.,	1773-1849	T. A. Carew.
Josiah Quincy, LL.D.	1722-1864	T. Crawford.
Charles Sumner, LL.D.	1811-1873	E. A. Brackett.
Joseph Story, LL.D.	1779-1845	W. W. Quincy.
Jared Sparks, LL.D.	1789-1866	H. Powers.
George Washington, LL.D.	1732-1799	Houdon
James Walker, D.D., LL.D.	1794-1874	H. Dexter.



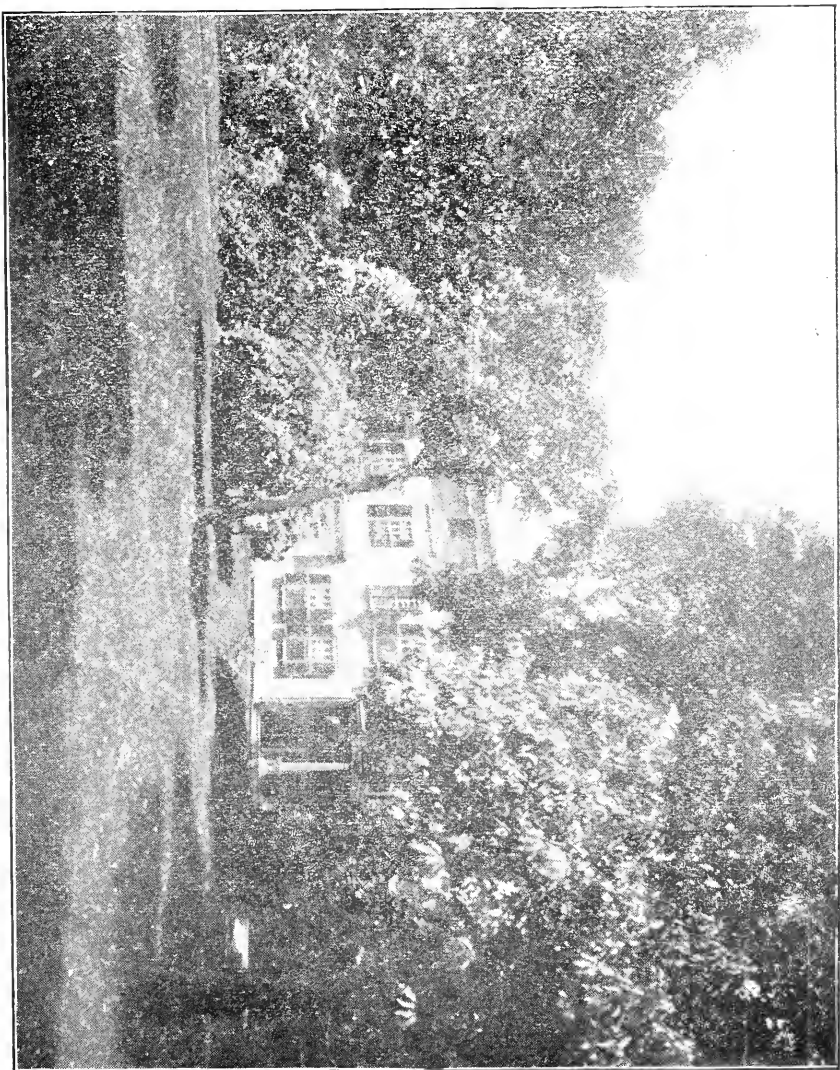
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Presidents of the University


AND

THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.

HENRY DUNSTER,	1640-1654.
CHARLES CHAUNCY,	1654-1671.
LEONARD HOAR,	1672-1674.
URIAH OAKES,	1675-1681.
JOHN ROGERS,	1682-1684.
INCREASE MATHER,	1685-1701.
SAMUEL WILLARD,	1701-1707.
JOHN LEVERETT,	1707-1724.
BENJAMIN WADSWORTH,	1725-1736.
EDWARD HOLYOKE,	1737-1769.
SAMUEL LOCKE,	1770-1773.
SAMUEL LANGDON,	1774-1780.
JOSEPH WILLARD,	1781-1804.
SAMUEL WEBBER,	1806-1810.
JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND,	1810-1828.
JOSIAH QUINCY,	1829-1845.
EDWARD EVERETT,	1846-1849.
JARED SPARKS,	1849-1853.
JAMES WALKER,	1853-1860.
CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON,	1860-1862.
THOMAS HILL,	1862-1868.
CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT,	1869-



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"What is wanted," the editor continues, "is an institution under individual management"—"not for mere experiments, but for development founded upon experience and suited to the capacities and the positions of the great variety of scholars."

This is a fair description of the organization and the aims of THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL, established at Cambridge, Mass., for the best cultivation of young ladies who wish to take advantage of those uncommon opportunities which can be found only in such a place as the intellectual capital of New England. It has been well said that "Eastern Massachusetts is probably the most highly organized community in the world," and that the same amount of intellectual and material energy of will and intelligence is nowhere else expended upon the development of the human individual.

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